

LABOR CLARION

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INSTALLATION OF THE OLD-AGE PENSION.

REFORM IN COURT PROCEDURE.

One of the questions materially concerning the people of every community is the way justice is, or is not, dispensed in the courts. While judges are like other men—human—there is no doubt that the big majority are sincere in their judicial capacities, although some of them are, perhaps, more or less the creatures of environment, exactly like their brethren off the bench.

Organized labor is interested in the agitation to prevent the system of delay in court procedure that has grown to such proportions as to be a menace to the well-being of the community. It is doubtless true that the courts are overcrowded with work, in some instances, at least. If that is found to be the reason, the only adequate remedy is more courts. In Los Angeles they have devised ways and means to overcome the difficulty. The following letters explain themselves, and present the aim of the unions as expressed by officers in the local field:

SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

Hon. W. H. Beatty, Chief Justice Supreme Court, State of California—SIR: The undersigned, a committee from the San Francisco Labor Council, the Iron Trades Council and the State Federation of Labor, representing the organized labor interests of the State of California, respectfully directs your attention, as the highest judicial officer of this State, to the unfortunate delays that ensue in connection with the decision of that class of litigation known as personal injury suits.

We realize, that owing to the great volume of litigation, a certain amount of delay is inseparable from the administration of justice, but the present system, which does not permit of a final award in a personal injury suit, after prosecution through all the courts, short of four or five years, amounts in this particular class of cases to an almost absolute denial of justice.

This committee has waited upon the members of the superior bench of the city and county of San Francisco, and has requested certain amendments to the rules of the Superior Court, and certain reforms connected with the procedure in personal injury suits, which the judges of that court have shown every disposition to grant.

We believe in the near future, with certain amendments to their rules and certain further reforms in their method of procedure, that it will be possible in this class of cases to reach a final disposition of the case in the court below in the course of a few months. After this result has been accomplished, we are then confronted with the delay that intervenes in the Appellate Courts of this State.

The object of this communication is to ascertain if this unfortunate condition of affairs can be remedied by the courts on their own motion, or whether it would require a constitutional amendment or legislative action.

If the remedy can be applied by an amendment to the procedure of the Appellate Courts, we believe that the sense of justice of the members of this tribunal will accomplish that end; or, if legislative action or a constitutional amendment is necessary, we would like to be so advised.

We desire to say that this request to your Honor is not intended in any sense as a criticism of the courts, but that this condition of affairs exists, and amounts to a denial of justice, must be regarded as

During the early days of September the old-age pension fund of the International Typographical Union of North America was used for the first time to relieve the necessities of aged printers. Scores of men and their dependents in these United States, Canada, the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands, have risen up to bless the successful effort to make their lot in life easier—not merely because of financial aid, but because of the evidence of brotherly love and the willingness to help those who have given of their substance in years gone by to make the printers' organization the success it is.

The officers of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, received a check from the parent body on September 10, 1908, to pay the eleven old members entitled to receive the pension. On the following day the money was paid over to the veteran "typos," and the eleventh of September, 1908, therefore, stands out as a red-letter day in the annals of trade-union history on the Pacific Coast.

It is not the purpose here to tell of the gratitude of those who were helped. One man, with tears in his eyes, said that he and his wife were destitute, and that the weekly payments would keep want from the door. Other expressions of appreciation might be quoted, but it is the desire to emphasize the exposition of all that is best in human nature by the introduction of the old-age pension.

It is impossible to predict what the future will bring forth in this connection. Here we have one of the forces in the industrial world caring for its sick and aged members, not only by the sum set aside every seven days, but by the maintenance of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, an institution which is a magnificent tribute to the beneficial power of organized labor. These initial efforts will be copied. Already international unions are laying plans to provide for the worthy who are unfortunate in the struggle of life. These plans will be improved upon as time goes on. There will be no backward step. With faces turned toward the goal of fraternalism, the exemplification of the doctrine "to love thy neighbor as thyself," the trade unionists of the present era are setting an example that will be followed in the days to come, and will give testimony worth more than all the words ever written of the underlying principles of the trade associations known as "unions."

In blazing the way for similar effort in civilization's progress, the International Typographical Union stands with other similar bodies in pointing out to the critic the importance of considering the labor movement in all its phases. Some men are so constituted that they can see no good in anything. This habit of thought grows, and has much to do with the selfishness that is a dominant factor in human life. Opposed, like a bulwark, is the movement with which we are associated, that today is caring for the invalid and for those who are, in the stress of competition, unable to do their part because of advancing years, and which, tomorrow, will have perfected an even better plan to lend "the helping hand."

So it may truthfully be said that the early September days of this year are noteworthy in the affairs of organized labor, and, more than that, in the annals of civilization.

NO PROPERTY RIGHTS IN MAN.

The Essential Principle of Protest Against Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

BY ANDREW FURUSETH.

Let it be clear in the minds of all the people of the land that labor—organized or unorganized—does not ask for the destruction of the injunction as it rightly applies to the protection of property. We do protest against and resent the perversion of the equity power, glaring examples of which you have here in your records.

You seek our reasons for asking legislation to restrain judicial abuses of the equity power in labor disputes. I am commissioned by laboring men to present some of their reasons. We feel strongly on this question.

The one man power to enjoin, to forbid, to legislate, except as used by the father, was, we think, first conferred upon the Roman tribunes, elected for one year, and to be used to protect the plebeians against the patricians. This power was absolute and irresponsible. The person of the tribune was made sacred. Contempt of him or violations of him were punished by death.

The tribune having been clothed with absolute and irresponsible power to forbid, it was soon understood that this included powers to command, and the tribunitian power created the Roman Emperor. The powers of the Emperor, who in his person represented and exercised all the authority of the people, made him sovereign. These powers were resurrected and conferred upon Carl the Great, the first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the middle ages.

As absolutism developed, as freedom was lost to the people, the Kings assumed, in theory and in fact, the powers which had been vested in the Emperors of the old Empire over which they became sovereigns. The power to forbid—to legislate—was vested in the King. He was sovereign, and by virtue of his sovereignty could and did rule by command or proclamation. Under the name of equity this absolute power was adopted into our system, but only in the form and for the purpose then used in England. It was conferred upon our federal judges, who are appointed for life. We suffer under the misuse of this power.

We believe that it has been unduly extended. We come to you to submit our complaint, and it is not that the judges have not power enough, but that they are exercising powers which we believe they have not. We fear this power, we feel its results. From what we have seen, we believe it capable of infinite extension when permitted to go beyond the boundary set at its adoption into our system. I shall now endeavor to state why we fear it and what reasons we think we have for this feeling.

Any condition of society, no matter how produced, which condition prevents a healthy family life, is destructive of humanity and should be resisted.

The condition may be inherent in the system; it may have been artificially created by legislation or by judicial decisions. In either case it is man's sacred duty to insist upon such changes or remedies

as shall put within reach of the industrious father the power to support a family in health.

The energies of existing society are devoted to the production of wealth for sale. The struggle between individual firms, communities, and nations is to produce wealth so cheaply as to be able to undersell any other.

THE AMBITION TO LEAD IN COMMERCE.

To be the workshop of the world was the ambition of England, of the Manchester school of economics. To accomplish this, land, machinery, and labor had to be brought to the lowest figure and skill to the highest. Land and machinery bought for the lowest figures and held in private ownership were conceived to be the most economical, and the question was how to get the cheapest possible labor. The workers must have sufficient wages for the subsistence and reproduction. Under the old system of production labor had been needed especially on the land, and it had, therefore, been tied to each manor by registration, and its wages determined by judges sitting in quarter sessions under the statute of laborers.

The concentration brought about by factory production made the old system costly, hence inconvenient, and the registration in manors and the statute of laborers were repealed. The laborers, however, remained on the land in too great numbers, and they were needed in the factories. When needed on the land, they were tied to the land. Now, when needed in the factories, they were driven from the land.

The first condition of getting labor cheap is to so arrange that it becomes plentiful and dependent; hence the razing of old English villages and the driving of the workers into the cities, where, landless and homeless, they must work for such wages as the employers should be willing to pay.

But as wages must be sufficient for sustenance and reproduction, the cost of food became all-important. For generations England had maintained a protective tariff on foodstuffs, in the interest of the land-owner. The factory owner wanted cheap food in order to get cheap labor, and between the two interests arose a fierce struggle, which ended in the present system of free trade in foodstuffs.

Under the existing system of land tenure and prices farming became unprofitable, tilled land was turned into pastures, and more laborers were driven into the cities to bid against those already there. Thus followed further reduction in wages and a still further lowering of the standard of living. It came to a condition in which the husband working 16 hours per day was utterly unable to provide for the family. Children were compelled to work in the dusty atmosphere of the factories for 14 to 16 hours per day; their physical development was arrested; their mental and moral development became impossible. Still lower wages and standards had to go, and mothers were compelled by bitter need to work under ground, doing work now done by mules, steam or electricity, or to stand on their feet tending machines until it often happened that they were taken with labor pains at their work.

THE UNBEARABLE LOT OF THE TOILERS.

Labor, voiceless, homeless, and hungry, had been made so cheap that its very cheapness was destroying its efficiency and threatening its extinction.

Laborers resisted to the best of their ability, but leaving one master who was bad often meant going to another who was worse. If one or more men quit, there were others to take their places; quitting work singly was no remedy, since it could not interfere with production by stopping machinery. They then joined together in unions—voluntary associations—based upon the right of quitting work individually. As subjects they had the same right as other subjects—freedom of locomotion, of speech, of the press, and of assembly.

Assuming that they did not lose these rights by

laboring for a living, they assembled, they discussed their grievances, they printed them in pamphlets, books, and papers. They appealed to others to join with them, and determined to refuse to labor until their worst grievances should be remedied, and found that, while the statute of laborers had been repealed, the conspiracy law, based upon this statute, was, according to the rulings of the judges, still in force, and they were punished for doing as workmen what they as subjects had a full right to do.

They did not give up, although they found themselves thus punished. Combinations to raise wages being forbidden, they still combined. Notwithstanding traitors in their own ranks, they struggled onward. They punished their traitors as deliberately as did the old Germans in their *Fehm-Gericht*. They were executed or transported for having acted as judges and executioners, but they still persisted. They could but partly stay the inevitable downward trend, but at last it became evident that wages must be sufficient for sustenance and reproduction, and legislators were compelled to pass laws legalizing collective action and curtailing the power of the judiciary.

UNITED ACTION SECURED RELIEF.

The trade-union acts were passed and the conspiracy law was amended, so that men in England might use their rights as subjects to defend their interests as workers. How many men were driven from their families, executed, or transported; to what extent the race was crippled before relief came from legislative depression of the wage rate or judicial usurpation in the interest of cheap labor, we can only surmise, but it came at last, thanks to the bitter and determined struggle of the workers, assisted to some extent by humanitarians, chiefly members of England's old aristocracy.

Not that the struggle there is won, but improvement has begun, and that it will continue and finally be won may reasonably be expected from the temper which could face prison and transportation in the past.

The political, social, and industrial conditions of the United States have throughout been patterned upon those of England.

Substantially our President has the power which was vested in the King of England at the time of the Third George. Our Senate and House of Representatives are substantially the House of Lords and the House of Commons. We copied from England the common law, our system of jurisprudence, with the Bill of Rights, and the powers of the judges. We adopted the English system of land tenure, entail excepted.

THE UNITED STATES FOLLOW THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

Our industrial system is taken from England and has followed the English lines in its development; chattel slavery in some States, contract slavery in all at one time. Term contracts to labor were long in common use in this country and were transferable by inheritance or sale. They were recognized by the organic law, and one of its clauses provide for their enforcement. That this system did not in the earlier days of the republic produce the same results as in England was due to the unlimited amount of land ready for squatters' occupation, and, when the servitude became too galling, the Indian country west of the Alleghanies lay open for settlement, safe from servitude and assured of sustenance.

After the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the enforcement of term contracts to labor was stopped in some northern States, and such contracts ceased to be made. The individual workman could leave the employer with whom he was dissatisfied and seek another. The white worker's right of locomotion and of the absolute ownership in his own body, became, except in one or two callings, recognized. The system of chattel slavery was destroyed, and an amendment

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to the constitution forbidding its existence was adopted.

With freedom to seek better conditions and with land yet plentiful there were early marriages, large families, and a healthy people. There was no mournful cry of race suicide. But, as land became settled, or absorbed in individual ownership, and this outlet was stopped, city slums grew, low wages, long hours, and want became more and more common here. Wages went below the line of subsistence and reproduction, the number of marriages and of children decreased, while prostitution grew. This became so apparent that the census gave much attention to ascertain the extent of the condition. It was found to be worse than was suspected, and the talk of race suicide was heard—women standing on their feet until their capacity for motherhood was destroyed, children stunted in their physical and mental growth by work utterly unsuited to their age.

THE EFFORT TO LEGALIZE THE STRIKE.

Remedies more or less successful were suggested and tried. Here, as in England, men quit as individuals, but found the quitting ineffective. Here, as there, they came together in voluntary associations and quit work in unison until their grievances should be redressed, and in so doing found themselves violating statutes or judicial decisions designed purely to keep labor cheap. Constant agitation, repeated violations and punishment, gradually molded a public opinion that compelled a final recognition of men's right to quit work collectively—to strike. Statutes and decisions treating the strike as conspiracy were repealed or became obsolete.

Men who had struck endeavored to persuade fellow-workmen not to take their places—this, in order to compel an adjustment of the trouble; and, when adjustment did not follow, appeals were made to the public to cease giving patronage to the unfair firm—that is, they levied a boycott on the firm in question.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE STRIKE AND THE BOYCOTT.

Thus the two main weapons of organized labor came into use, and as they grew older and more systematic they became so effective that the employer was looking for some remedy, and from out of the lumber room of the past came the injunction as it was when most abused by the Court of Star Chamber. That is, it came as a proclamation by the court forbidding the workers to perform some specified or unspecified acts of which the employer complained, on pain of being punished for contempt of court. This seems to be what the injunction is nowadays when used in labor disputes. It used to be "a judicial process operating in personam, and requiring the person to whom it was directed to do or refrain from doing particular things," and this to protect property right.

(To be concluded next week.)

A Jangling Voice.

"Mr. Gompers insists that organized labor shall have license to exercise its 'normal activities'—and by normal activities he means the boycott, picketing, threat, assault, and all the rest of the ruthless and lawless acts which not only San Francisco, but every other American city knows all about from cruel experience."—San Francisco *Argonaut*.

The wise man of the *Argonaut* pretends to know exactly what is in the mind of Mr. Gompers. There is very liable to be a difference of opinion on the part of the gentleman named as to the *Argonaut's* omniscience. The statement that Mr. Gompers believes in threats, assaults, or other ruthless and lawless acts is untrue. He has declared himself unmistakably in this connection, and realizes that such a course would be folly itself, and that the trade union, as an institution, stands for the best in every sense of the word. Papers like the *Argonaut* fail to see the good in anything that doesn't pay.

In the same issue of the *Argonaut* that contains

the above quotation, there appeared a brutal attack on men engaged in needed civic work. The "bull whip" is advocated as a proper medium to instill *Argonaut*-like views into the "hides" of those who have the temerity to think and act according to their views of what should be done. And the "normal activities" of the paper under discussion fail to stop at the "bull-whip." It threatens to fight (probably with someone else's blood!) "until nowhere under the flag of our fathers shall there breathe a man with the temerity to demand for organized labor 'rights' or privileges denied to other men."

There are thousands of trade-unionists who agree with the editor of the *Argonaut* in the main. We believe that he should be encouraged in his mission. The issue is simply this: When the editorial hand drops that which is mightier than the sword in order to grasp the "bull-whip," we think he should be promptly jailed. Likewise should his anxiety to spill blood be discouraged. In either case the editor should be tried according to law. If he desires, a trial by jury should be allowed. There is no need to issue an injunction against the *Argonaut*. The law is adequate, and its minions numerous. We believe the editor should have equal rights with other men, and claim the same for ourselves—no more and no less.

If only the *Argonaut* would abandon its one-line policy long enough to give its opinion of the man who adulterates—or who places a piece of iron in a life preserver to make a given weight—or who sells the United States Government steel below the standard for warships, thereby endangering not merely the lives of men but the national honor, in order to have more millions to give away for library buildings erected on the toil of underpaid labor and to our common discredit—or of those who by unlawful means gain control of public property—or of the Standard Oil and the Coal Trust, the Ice Trust and similar combines—or of the manufacturer and merchant who denies "equal rights" to other men through the medium of card rates, refusing supplies, and organized forms of oppression too numerous to mention here—or of a thousand and one other instances of commercialism usually a unit in opposition to the trade union—it would illustrate a wish to eradicate the "crimes of cunning" described by President Roosevelt as more dangerous to the community than other kinds of crime.

Throughout Mr. Gompers' long service to the cause of organized labor he has counseled obedience to law and deprecated violence of any nature. He believes in peaceful picketing, because the United States constitution guarantees the right of free speech and free press. The boycott is used in every form by all citizens, though the word is objected to by many. Even the *Argonaut* gleefully tells of the social ostracism rightfully (?) due the women of those for whom the "bull-whip" is prescribed. The people who talk most of the boycott are usually prone to use it in the "genteel" forms familiar to the drawing room or mart. Organized labor has a right to buy or not to buy the products of any firm, and to ask its friends to do likewise. In every instance when this is done the underlying reason is the human desire to help some union maintain a standard compatible with American citizenship.

Mr. Gompers meant when he said "normal activities" (and the *Argonaut* knows what he meant) that unions shall not be considered as illegal combinations, that they shall not be crippled by injunctions, when the law is adequate to punish for any violation of the statutes, that union men shall have the same protection at law as non-union men, that "normal activities" include opposition to (1) child labor, (2) the oppression of women, (3) the tenement house and sweat shop, and the same "normal activities" favor (1) a living minimum wage, (2) reasonable hours of toil, (3) protection for life and limb in the pursuit of employment, (4) sanitary and healthful surroundings, (5) the care of the sick and unfortunate, and the burial of the dead, and (6) the full exemplification of fraternalism, and all that elevates and improves the lot of men and women.

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REFORM IN COURT PROCEDURE.

(Continued from Page 3)

beyond doubt or controversy, and as the representatives of that class of litigants most interested in this matter, we are earnestly casting about for a remedy.

In many of these personal injury cases, the claimants are disabled and incapacitated from work, and as a result of their injury must depend upon the charity of friends, or become inmates of public institutions. In other cases, their families are reduced to the state of destitution from the fact that the bread-winner has become disabled.

There are, we believe, special circumstances connected with this particular class of cases which differentiates them from ordinary litigation, and should entitle them to be considered as an urgent class of cases, entitled to precedence and priority in their determination and decision.

The subject matter of this communication formed the basis of a very able address by Hon. Wm. H. Taft, Republican nominee for president of the United States, at a meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association, on August 5th, 1908. In that speech the Republican nominee called attention to the "delays in the administration of justice between individuals."

In the course of his remarks, Judge Taft uses the following language:

"As between two wealthy corporations or two wealthy individual litigants, and where the subject matter of the litigation reaches tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars, our present system, while not perfect, is not so far from proper results as to call for anxiety. The judges of the country, both State and national, are average good men. Venality in our judges is very rare.

"The inequality that exists in our present administration of justice, and that sooner or later is certain to rise and trouble us and to call for popular condemnation and reform, is in the unequal burden which the delays and expense of litigation under our system imposes on the poor litigant."

One remedy, Judge Taft said, must be reforms in our judicial procedure, which is now too cumbersome. Another would be more expedition on the part of judges in rendering their opinions. "Delay," he said, "always worked to the detriment of the poor and to the benefit of the wealthy litigant." As to appeals, Judge Taft concludes that the court of first instance and the intermediate appellate courts should be for the purpose of finally disposing in a just and prompt way of contentions between litigants.

"Another method by which irritation at the inequality in our administration of justice may be reduced is by the introduction of a system for the settling of damage suits brought by employees against public service corporations through official arbitration and without resort to jury trials. Such a system is working in England, as I am informed, and was successfully inaugurated in Massachusetts. No one can have sat on the Federal bench as I did for eight and nine years and not realize how defective the administration of justice in these cases must have seemed to the defeated plaintiff, whether he was the legless or armless employee himself or his personal representative."

These words, coming from such a source, are entitled to weighty and grave consideration.

With a feeling of entire respect for our Appellate Courts, we earnestly ask their co-operation in remedying this regrettable condition of affairs.

Under rule seventeen of the Supreme Court, it would seem that the arrangement of the various causes on the calendar is in the case of the Supreme Court committed to yourself as Chief Justice, and in the case of the District Court of Appeal to the presiding Justice of that court.

It would, therefore, appear to be competent that this particular class of cases should be given priority on the calendar of the Appellate Court, and we respectfully ask that it be done.

If this procedure is impossible, we would like to be so advised in order that we may invoke legislative action, or a remedy by constitutional amendment.

The members of this committee would be glad to

confer with the learned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeal, and present the matter more fully than it can be presented in the form of this communication.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1908.

Hon. George A. Sturtevant, Presiding Judge, Superior Court, Grant Building, City—SIR: Some time ago a committee from the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, and the State Federation of Labor waited upon you, and requested certain reforms in the matter of procedure, with reference to the trial of personal injury cases.

The committee presented three requests:

First—Abrogating the rule requiring plaintiff to deposit jury fees, when plaintiff does not desire a jury trial.

Second—Assigning personal injury suits to a sufficient number of departments of the Superior Court to relieve the present congestion, and that they be regarded as an urgent class of cases, entitled to precedence and priority in the matter of trial.

Third—Making certain amendments to the rules with reference to extension of time.

The first and third requests were granted by the court, and the rules amended accordingly.

The most important request, however, made on behalf of our organizations has not been granted by the Superior Court. It is true the department of Judge Buck, formerly occupied by Judge Hebbard, has been assigned for the trial of personal injury suits, but Judge Buck only sits a portion of the time in the said city and county of San Francisco, and also has much very important litigation pending in his court requiring his judicial attention.

A number of personal injury suits have been assigned to Judge Buck's department, but we are informed that this measure is wholly inadequate.

Another matter that we desire to direct to your careful consideration is the custom of the entire superior bench, consisting of twelve judges, to adjourn for two months in each year, during which time they will hear no contested cases, except the class designated as urgent cases; although we cannot imagine any more urgent class of cases than personal injury suits, in many of which, as a result of injury sustained, the plaintiff has been permanently incapacitated, and his family reduced to a natural condition of want, yet, we are informed that suits of this character have never been regarded as coming under the designation of urgent cases.

Cases that have been classed as urgent have been largely divorce cases, injunction suits and unlawful detainer suits, having for their object dispossession of a tenant unable to pay his rent.

Could we not respectfully suggest that three or four departments of the Superior Court be set aside exclusively for the trial of personal injury suits until the congestion is relieved, and that such departments remain in session throughout the entire year.

These suggestions are submitted with all possible respect to your Honor as Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of this city and county.

The evils that it is desired to remedy are open and notorious, and formed the subject matter of a very able speech delivered by Hon. Wm. H. Taft, the Republican nominee for President of the United States, in the State of Virginia, before the Virginia Bar Association on August 5th, 1908.

The question of personal injury suits was particularly referred to in this speech, and the condition of the administration of justice with respect to this class of cases was stated by the speaker to be a reproach to our system of jurisprudence.

We respectfully request a careful consideration of this communication, and would be gratified to receive an early response. Very respectfully,

J. W. SWEENEY,

President San Francisco Labor Council.

GEO. W. BELL,

Sec.-Treas. California State Federation of Labor.

GEO. SANDEMAN,

Secretary Iron Trades Council.



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OPPOSITE McALLISTER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE.

At ten o'clock on the morning of August 5th, says the *Machinists' Monthly Journal*, the greatest railroad strike that ever took place in the Dominion of Canada was commenced when all the shopmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Company dropped their tools and walked out. It was complete in every detail and affected every shop and round-house from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There was no hesitancy or excitement, everything was orderly, simply a cessation of work at the time mentioned, with a suddenness and unanimity that speaks volumes for the discipline and thorough organization of the shopmen employees of the Canadian Pacific. When the Arbitration Board failed to adjust the various points of disagreement between the company and the men, the strike was expected and inevitable. How these negotiations were conducted and the entire result will be told elsewhere by the proper officials having the matter in charge, so it will not be spoken of here. Every man responded when the signal was given, and not a hammer was heard from St. John to Vancouver when the order came to quit work.

The heaviest ends of the strike will be at Montreal and Winnipeg, and the struggle will be directed from these two points. The eastern end will be directed from Montreal and the western end will be directed from Winnipeg. Brother McVety, with a strong corps of aides, is in charge at Winnipeg, while Vice-President Somerville, Bell Hardy and the general committee are at this writing directing the strike generally from the headquarters in Montreal. Every confidence is felt that the strike will not be of long duration, as the tie-up is so complete that the entire commerce of the Dominion would be brought to a standstill if it lasted for any time. The busiest transportation period of all the year is just beginning with the harvesting and moving of the crops, so that the strike could not have come at a better time from the workingman's standpoint. This knowledge gives a feeling of confidence and hopeful assurances of an amicable adjustment that will be entirely satisfactory.

According to the press dispatches—although at this writing these figures have not been verified at headquarters—when the strike was called on on the morning of August 5th, it was responded to along the Canadian Pacific Railroad at the different points as follows: Winnipeg, 1,500; Toronto, 95; West Toronto, 450; Regina, 40; Macadam Junction, N. B., 150; Quebec, 50; Calgary, 310; Saskatoon; Fort William, 200; Ottawa, 40; Montreal, 2,000; St. John, N. B.; Halifax; London, 100; Medicine Hat, 250; Moose Jaw, 300; Vancouver, 225; North Bay, 200; Chisleau, 100. Total, 6,010.

The best information available upon the subject shows that the Canadian Pacific mechanical force numbers about eleven thousand and is distributed roughly as follows: Angus shops, 3,500; on the Atlantic division, 350; eastern division, 1,200; Ontario division, 1,000; Lake Superior division, 700; total eastern part of system, 6,750. In the central division there are 2,500; western division, 1,000; Pacific division, 1,100.

Every attempt will be made by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company to get men to take the strikers' places, and both the old country and the United States will be called upon for assistance. In this connection it is hinted by a certain section of the Canadian press that the company will ignore the Alien Contract Labor Law and boldly set it at defiance by importing strike-breakers, or find some excuse for doing so that will nullify it completely. Time alone can tell what their success will be in this direction. In the meantime every machinist on this side of the line should do everything in his power to give publicity to the Canadian Pacific situation in Canada and do everything that will prevent men from going that way. As soon as matters are adjusted all hands will be notified, until which time keep as far away from all points on the Canadian Pacific as possible.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

HOME, SWEET HOME.—"Yes, suh," said Brother Dickey, "my race what wants to live in Illinois kin go dar, how an' w'en dey likes, but ez fur me, I'll stay whar I is—'mongst de folks I raise an' bo'n wid, an' ef I is lynched, please God, I'll be lynched by my fr'ens!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

* * *

THE TACTFUL DOCTOR.—A physician in a small town in Northern Michigan got himself into a serious predicament by his inability to remember names and people. One day, while making out a patient's receipt, his visitor's name escaped him. Not wishing to appear so forgetful, and thinking to get a clue, he asked her whether she spelled her name with an e or i. The lady smilingly replied, "Why, doctor, my name is Hill."—*Success*.

* * *

AN EPIDEMIC.—Every employee of the Bank of England is required to sign his name in a book on his arrival in the morning, and if late, must give the reason therefor. The chief cause of tardiness is usually fog, and the first man to arrive writes "fog" opposite his name, and those who follow write "ditto." The other day, however, the first late man gave as the reason, "wife had twins," and twenty other late men mechanically signed "ditto" underneath.—*Exchange*.

* * *

THE RAGGED EDGE.—Peripatetic Peter went for two days with almost nothing to eat before he struck a farmhouse near Newark, N. J., where a reluctant housewife at last handed him out a big, square sandwich of hard ham and stale bread. A little while later a companion found him writhing in pain upon a convenient hayrick.

"Wha's de trouble, Pete?" he inquired.

"De hardest luck ever," was Pete's reply. "I've just had a square meal—an' de corners are scratchin' me."—*Exchange*.

* * *

A DISADVANTAGE.—In Southampton, Mass., not long ago a prominent man of the place was commending the improvements made by a certain grouchy citizen with respect to his dwelling.

"Your house looks a whole lot better now that it is painted," said the prominent citizen.

The pessimist, who was at the time standing in front of the premises, looked up with glowering brow at the newly decorated exterior.

"Well," he admitted, gloomily, "it does look a bit better; but we'll have to wash the windows twice as much now to dress up to it."—*Harper's Magazine*.

* * *

A NON-CONDUCTOR.—A teacher in an East-Side school was trying to explain some of the simpler phenomena of electricity, and at the close of her little lecture she asked sweetly, "Now, can any of you children give me the name of some non-conductor and tell me about it in a few words so that we can all understand?"

A sharp-eyed street urchin jumped up and down in his seat, waving his grimy paw frantically. "I kin, teacher!" he exclaimed. "Billy Hogan's old man is one. They was a spotter on his car seen him knock down a fare. Old Hogan's a non-conductor ever since."—*Exchange*.

* * *

NOT JUST WHAT HE EXPECTED.—As the brisk philanthropist thrust her fare into the cab-driver's hand she saw that he was wet and apparently cold after the half hour of pouring rain. "Do you ever take anything when you get soaked through?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the cabman, with humility, "I generally do."

"Wait here in the vestibule," commanded the philanthropist. She inserted her house key in the lock, opened the door and vanished, to reappear a moment later.

"Here," she said, putting a small envelop in the man's outstretched hand. "These are two-grain quinine pills; you take two of them now and two more in half an hour."—*Youth's Companion*.

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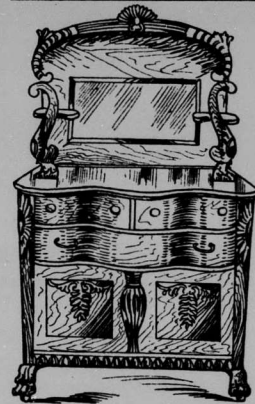
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LABOR CLARION

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A man is not a "good fellow" merely because he wastes his goods, and the woman who dresses extravagantly merely to excite the envy of other women is as worthy of condemnation by all right-minded persons as the man who gets drunk on the street. Changed standards of judgment, a new public opinion, are as necessary as legislative reform. Industrial and social progress may be brought about, ought to be brought about, by progressive organization among the wage workers. But improvements in organization demand improvements in men.—Ira W. Howerth in the American Federationist.

The San Francisco Labor Council at a recent meeting unanimously placed itself on record as opposed to the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State known as No. 1, relative to taxation. It would be well for other central bodies to carefully consider the amendment submitted for consideration. Its purpose is to entirely divorce cities from exercising any power of taxation over corporations. To leave that matter entirely in the hands of the State legislators is to invite program certainly not hostile to public service bodies.

A. F. OF L. DECISION EXPLAINED.

James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to John E. Potts, Business Agent of the Boston Union, No. 33, U. B. of C. and J. of A., explains the decision rendered some time ago by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor as to the rights of unions in declaring unfair any firm or its product. Carpenters' Union, No. 33, adopted a series of resolutions protesting against the decision in the belief that it prohibited them from declaring unfair any firm employing a union label craft in one branch of its business and using the union label if it also hires non-union men to do work in other lines in which the workmen are organized.

In his letter to Business Agent Potts, Vice-President Duncan says: "The decision of the executive council does not in any way prevent central bodies and State branches from indorsing an application to declare a product unfair, but it provides that the product itself shall not be declared unfair by a local union attached to the American Federation of Labor, which has no national or international body, nor indorsed by a central body or State branch until the local union having the grievance has first submitted such to its parent body, the A. F. of L., for an effort at adjustment.

"If a local union of a national or international body has a grievance against a product, be it what it may, label or otherwise, that local union is to be governed by its own national laws, in reference to declaring that product unfair, and has a perfect right, so far as the A. F. of L. is concerned, to proceed as it sees fit, in accordance with the laws of its own body."

THE "SOLID VOTE" AND THE COURTS.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor after a protracted session last Saturday unanimously adopted the report of the labor representation committee.

"We shall in the future," says the report, "as we have in the past, shape our course upon a non-partisan basis."

The attitude of the Council toward President Gompers' position in the campaign is expressed in the report as follows:

"We desire to refute here the aspersions cast upon the Executive Council practically and of its members and President Gompers, that it is our purpose or his to dictate to the working people of our country how they should cast their votes in the coming election, nor has any one promised the vote of the workmen to any particular party.

"We have strongly, clearly and emphatically, as it was our duty, presented the situation in which workingmen of the country find themselves, the demands which labor has made upon both political parties as to the necessary action which they should take, the treatment they have received, and have appealed to the judgment and patriotism of the working people and the friends of labor throughout the country, since both political parties have spoken to make their choice as their conscience may dictate.

"We have so conducted and propose to so conduct our course that the labor movement shall remain as free and independent from political partisan domination as it has ever been in its history."

In view of the hysterical state of mind of some of labor's critics, the foregoing statement of position is clear and emphatic. There is evidence that "dictation" has not been attempted, nor will it be, for such a policy would be suicidal in the extreme and impossible to carry out. No men would resent more than the intelligent trade unionists of the country the alleged "right" of any man to cast his vote solidly or any other way.

The critics are also attempting to befog the issue in another direction. Every time a change of existing law is suggested, there come columns of tearful wail alleging attacks on the "integrity of the courts."

Both issues are false. Organized labor is not dictated to by its officers, neither does it attack the integrity of the courts.

The first charge is refuted by every man's common sense, and the declaration from the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council ought to convince the unbeliever that he has been the victim of critics with a purpose.

Courts are not divine, neither are they other than part of our civilization. Judges are human, and the appointive power of those high in authority has occasionally been used to reward for political favors those who are not marked by either the judicial temperament or much learning, and, on the other hand, the popular vote is no indication of the possession of the attributes referred to.

A desire to change existing law or to overcome decisions by legal enactment is proper, provided the object sought to be attained is right. There may be differences of opinion as to what should constitute the law, but there should be unanimity in the assertion that such desire is as foreign to an "attack on the integrity of the courts" as anything that could be imagined.

Many trade unionists believe that the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court declaring the union a "trust" or "illegal combination" is in accord with the law. If the statute is carefully read, it will be seen to have been prepared in such a way as to leave an opening for such an interpretation.

We want to change the law, and make its meaning plain. We firmly believe the trade union is not an "illegal combination." In pursuing this policy we have declared our position time and again, and do not deserve the charge that we are attacking the "integrity" of any institution or person.

THE DUTY OF DELEGATES.

(CONTRIBUTED BY AN OUTSIDER.)

Every subordinate union of wage-earners is affiliated with some higher body, and is represented in that body by some of the membership in accordance with the rules laid down.

The natural presumption is that every member elected or appointed to represent the union in the higher body goes there primarily for the good of the particular organization that sends him, and secondarily for the general good of the entire trade.

The idea is the correct one, if properly carried out. The duty of each delegate is to take part in the business of the body he is sent to, offer suggestions that will result in the enactment of rules and regulations that will, if faithfully carried out, result in the betterment of conditions, and to use his best endeavors to remedy existing evils.

But unfortunately for the cause of the masses who work, the idea is not carried out. It is true that the different subordinates forming the higher bodies at stated intervals send a member or members as delegate or delegates and these as an aggregate form an imposing body, so far as numbers go, and the stranger who gazes upon the aggregation for the first time obtains the impression that it is the flower of each union, selected, presumably, for fealty to the cause, earnestness of purpose and intellectuality in the matter of being able to discuss any of the questions that may be presented; but if that same stranger should attend the meetings, week after week, for a year, he would find reason for a change of impression. He would discover that while the delegates are loyal to the principles for which they stand, are earnest in their desire to advance the cause they represent, and are possessed of much intellectuality, that they are lacking in go-aheadness or desire to advance ideas. He will discover that of the hundreds who are entitled to the floor of the upper body, that about 90 per cent of those who attend session after session come into the meeting place, take the same seat every night, and sit there from the opening to the adjournment without uttering a word, presenting an idea or giving any evidence of being alive except an occasional twitching in the chair on which seated.

He would discover that they sit and sit, meeting after meeting, and listen to what the other ten per cent has to say, or propose, and when it comes to a vote either declare themselves in that tired feeling sort of way, or do not vote at all.

The duty of the unions is to select members for the higher bodies who are thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the organization, who are possessed of courage to express their convictions in a proper manner, at the proper time, and who have manifested a desire to improve on any condition that is not up to the standard of expectation.

When such members have been selected it then becomes their duty, under the obligation taken, to make themselves familiar, with not only the fundamental laws and by-laws of the body they represent, but of the one to which sent, and the one that has appellate jurisdiction, so that they may know the rights of their organization and their own as well. When they have mastered this, they are in a position to work for the good of the organization by doing that which will redound to their credit and to that of the organization that elected or appointed them. Every member of a union who is chosen as a delegate has a sacred mission to perform and he should perform it in the spirit of devotion to a cause and unswerving earnestness in presenting it.

When the unions will select such members to represent them there will be more to command respect in the convention halls, and less of the class that is ever personally present, but never doing anything.

The miners' strike in Indiana is practically over. The operators attempted to insert the entering wedge to place a premium on non-unionism and open shop by repudiating the check-off system. After a short, sharp fight, they changed their minds.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The Grass Valley *Union* draws attention to the constitutional amendment to regulate jurors' fees in each district according to the wages received there. The people of the State of California will vote on the proposition on November 3d. It was at first thought advisable to so frame the proposed amendment before submitting it to the Legislature so that it would permit the Supervisors in every county to name the fee for that county. "On second thought," says the article, "this was given up, owing to the fact that so many professional jurors have developed in San Francisco."

For years it has been the claim that in the mining districts the fee has been far too small, as it is less than workmen can earn at their regular vocations.

It does seem hard to read that up-State lawmakers have found that the "professional juror" has "developed" so in San Francisco that proposed legislation has to be abandoned in order to overcome the difficulty. We on the ground will have to admit that the critic is telling the truth. Generally speaking, the judges do the best they possibly can to remedy the defect in our legal methods, but clerks and politicians have found more than one way to circumvent justice. As a consequence, many a corporation has been saved from a verdict in accordance with the evidence, simply because of a "tender-hearted" feeling at so much per. That the business is thriving has been proved in the past. One plan to help along the much-needed revision is to provide reasonable compensation for jurors who have to devote their time to the courts, and who are dependent upon their daily wages for the homes they represent. Another way is to prevent men obtaining steady employment trying cases, for the facilities afforded by money and rascality enable much hoodwinking at the goddess who is blind and therefore unable to see.

Trade unionists are interested in this "note." They represent one of the forces that stand for good citizenship. The question of court procedure is now to the fore, and the long delays in contests with corporations are closely associated with all understood too well by the term "professional juror."

* * *

The Wastonville *Register* discusses the Japanese encroachments in the laundry industry of San Francisco, and tritely observes that "if the Americans would not give the Japanese the business, the latter would soon cease to be a menace in that particular industry." Then the workingman is cited as bitter against the employment of alien labor, while at the same time he patronizes the Chinese or Japanese laundryman.

The Anti-Japanese Laundry League has made it its business to ascertain who actually hires the Asiatics, and it has been found that union men very rarely are false to their principles in this connection. In nearly every instance the professional man or the well-to-do family patronizes the Japanese—those able to pay a reasonable figure for work. It is sometimes the custom to assail trade unionists and complain that if they did their duty the white laundrymen would do all the work. There is no excuse for the very small percentage who fall short of their teachings and dishonor the union obligation. Actual count, however, shows that, as a body, members of organized labor are consistent in their practices. It will be admitted that among the unorganized are many who fail to recognize the superior right of the American standard, but unionists are to the front with agitation and warnings in behalf of a white country.

* * *

Last week there appeared a "note" in opposition to the reduction of wages in the street department of Los Angeles from \$2.25 to \$2.00 a day. The City Council of the southern city has unanimously decided against any lowering of the \$2.25 rate. The Los Angeles *Herald* of September 2d says:

"Not only will the wages remain the same, but

there will be no reduction of the force, as has been threatened in case the extra 25 cents was not cut off. Not only will the force not be reduced, but it will be increased by the addition of three sewer flushers and one excavating inspector, if an ordinance introduced yesterday is passed at the next regular meeting of the Council.

The ordinance provides for the number of men to be employed in the street department and the amount of wages they shall receive. This fixes the number of employees at the number now employed with the addition of three flushers and one inspector, and the wages at \$2.25 a day. It does not provide for giving the street department more money to make up the \$10,000 cut off by the budget committee, but there is a disposition on the part of a majority of the Council to give this department more money if it asks for it."

So we see that the "agitators" who defended the workers who were unorganized have been successful. And, strange to relate, not only was it found unnecessary to decrease the rate, but more money is promised and additional help has been provided. In view of the direful outlook first predicted, this is a surprising change of front. The press clippings fail to show that the Los Angeles *Times* was opposed to the proposed reduction. Here was a chance to assist the unorganized retain a very low minimum, but evidently the paper mentioned failed to grasp it. Perhaps it didn't like to change its policy at such a late day.

* * *

Discrimination on either side of the bay of San Francisco against merchants or wage-earners because they don't live just where some people think they should live is untimely. The world is too small for that antiquated policy. The Alameda County Board of Supervisors has decided, according to the Alameda *Argus*, to prohibit the employment of any non-resident in any of the County institutions or on public work. This is claimed to be a retaliatory measure, fully justified, because San Francisco has put herself in the position of inviting such measures, owing to a recent decision.

Just how far the metropolis has erred is not evident from the *Argus* article. The fact stands out that there is too much in common between the cross-bay communities to have a quarrel over where we shall live. It is an attack on thrift to say that the wage-earner should not strive to own his own cottage and lot, and in San Francisco it is impossible to do much in that direction, for real estate costs more than the average man earns in a decade. The Alameda County shore and the peninsula correspond to the suburbs of the large cities of the east. People have to suit their pockets, convenience, and opportunity to acquire a little breathing space around their homes. Some men work in San Francisco and live across the bay. Others live on this side and search for the elusive dollar in Alameda County. It is impossible to accurately compute the number either way. The slopes of the Marin County hills are an inducement to the cityite to breathe pure air amid beautiful surroundings.

It must be remembered that cross-bay people spend money in San Francisco, and that many who conduct business and live away from the metropolis secure their supplies here. The large warehouses and wholesale stores are in San Francisco. The expansion of the express companies has resulted in the installation of delivery systems at one time undreamed of. If all the men and women who work in San Francisco and live in the marine suburbs should be required to live next to the shop or factory, merely to suit the whim of some one dressed in the proverbial brief authority, it would be necessary to widen the peninsula, and the rents would soar sky-high. There seems little doubt that the Creator intended people to live where the attractions are varied and conducive to home-making. The man or men, either in San Francisco or Alameda County, who advocate discrimination, in this connection, are silurians of a pronounced type.

TRADES UNION PUBLICITY.

VIII. Three Important Elements.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

At least three elements should be prominent in an advertising campaign. There must be found the element of enthusiasm. Everybody knows how much this means in business life. It counts to a remarkable degree in a public meeting. It is really the most important factor in a propaganda of whatever nature. It must enter into a trades union advertising campaign to such an extent that outsiders will come to believe in it, because its exponents are on fire for it. Enthusiasm is highly contagious, but so is its counterpart. No advertising campaign can succeed if the managers and their assistants are not constantly alive. The spirit of enthusiasm in the trades union will do more to attract the outsider than any other element. If it is found in the union, it is bound to find its way into the union's advertising. But if it is absent in the union, it cannot long be seen in its publicity material. However, its expression may be cultivated, both in the membership and in the advertising. Genuine enthusiasm need not be boisterous, nor in any way unseemly. The object to be attained is to make men see that trades unionists are themselves intensely interested in their work, not only for their own sakes, but also for the sakes of the great mass of workingmen.

Second: The spirit of optimism is closely allied to that of enthusiasm. The successful advertiser is confident that he will win. It should be the object of the trades union to make the world understand that the labor movement is the greatest movement of modern times, and that the trades union is today giving the best expression to this movement. It should also be made very clear that the labor movement is bound to be successful. That no human power can stop its onward march. No one likes to be identified with a losing proposition. There is enough in the trades union movement to inspire the great mass of working people and to induce them to become affiliated with it.

Third: The spirit of expectancy will do much towards bringing men into the trades union movement. To have confidence in one's enterprise will beget the confidence of others. Furthermore, to believe in the people will cause them to believe in you. "According to your faith be it unto you" is a good advertising principle. It is this element of human nature to which the commercial advertiser constantly appeals, because we are always seeking that which will give either pleasure or relief. The trades union has an unusual opportunity to satisfy this hope for better things.

HOW TO ABOLISH PRISON LABOR.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: "Convict labor should be fought to a finish. It is unique that anybody would have the effrontery to even attempt to make intelligent people believe that convict labor, paid at the rate of fifty cents per man, is no cheaper than free, honest labor. Yet the claim is often made by the convict labor contractors that, because of the greater skill and different conditions surrounding the workmen, the cost of labor is about equalized. Were this the case, the convicts would not be employed at all in the shoe industry, for the contractors would be the first to insist that the quality of the work be the same, and it is a notorious fact that prison made shoes show about as poor quality of work as could be expected. The union label and stamp is the weapon to abolish convict labor."

The executive board of the Ohio State Federation of Labor is going to submit a written pledge to all legislative candidates declaring their position upon the initiative and referendum amendment drafted and endorsed by the board. Twenty-seven legislative candidates for re-election are being fought because of their opposition to the amendment at the last session of the legislature.

The pay roll of Brockton (Mass.) shoe factories in 1907 was \$9,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held September 11, 1908.

President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—From the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 168. Credentials received and delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Anti-Japanese Laundry League calling the attention of the delegates to the day and evening celebration at the Chutes, Saturday, September 19, 1908. From E. L. Reguin asking for a leave of absence of four weeks. Granted. *Referred to the LABOR CLARION*—Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28, advising the Council that the firm of Gough & Co., furniture dealers, had settled its trouble with the Upholsterers' Union. *Referred to the Labor Day Committee*—Communications from the judges of the Labor Day parade, notifying the Council that they had awarded the prizes as follows: Best appearance, Beer Bottlers; best float, Ice Wagon Drivers; best exhibition of label, Milk Wagon Drivers. From Prager & Co., in regard to the loving cup donated by the firm.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved that the election of delegates to the California State Federation of Labor be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. Carried. On motion the Carriage and Wagon Workers were allowed to reduce their delegates to the Council from six to four, same to date back from August 1, 1908.

The Treasurer was instructed to transfer \$250.00 from the Hibernia Savings & Loan Society to the Western National Bank.

There being no other business before the Council, the special order previously set for 9 p. m. was called for at 8:40 p. m. It was regularly moved and seconded that the delegates to be elected to the State Federation of Labor receive \$6.00 per day and railroad fare. The chair appointed A. J. Raymond, Paul Scharrenberg and John I. Nolan as judges and tellers of the election. Roll call was taken and the election board reported as follows—94 votes cast. Wm. P. McCabe, 67; Chas. Siskron, 55; Geo. A. Tracy, 48. President declared Delegates McCabe and Siskron duly elected to represent the Council at the convention of the State Federation of Labor in San Jose, beginning October 5, 1908.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Stage Employees, \$4.00; Firemen, \$6.00; Hackmen, \$6.00; Beer Drivers, \$8.00; Electrical Workers, \$14.00; Molders, \$10.00; Stable Employees, \$6.00; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4.00; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4.00; Gas Workers, \$10.00; Hatters, No. 23, \$6.00; Horse Shoers, \$8.00; Beer Drivers, \$12.00. Total, \$108.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary's salary, \$30.00; stenographer, \$20.00; *Chronicle*, subscription from August 3 to September 3, 1908, 75 cents; A. F. of L., donation, \$100.00; Jas. Newman, hire four horses, September 7, 1908, \$20.00; *LABOR CLARION*, \$61.00; Chas. Schupert, for band in parade and exercises, \$230.00; C. H. Brown, balance rent for Sixteenth street theatre, \$36.00; Capital Decorating Company, for decorating, \$20.00; J. W. McLaughlin, for hire two carriages, \$14.00. Total, \$531.75.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted.

Geo. W. Bell, Secretary, *pro tem*.

A FIRM NOW BUYING FAIR GOODS.

Some time ago a report was made to the San Francisco Labor Council that the Gough Furniture Company, at 2525 Mission street, was purchasing mattresses from unfair firms. Since that time satisfactory arrangements have been made with Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28, and the Gough Company has promised to buy mattresses made under union conditions.

Thrane Bros. "Blue Diamond" cigars are the best in the market. Try one at Leonard's. ***

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF
LABOR.

Minutes of the Executive Council, Held September 13, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m., President Tracy in the chair. Present—President Tracy, First Vice-President A. M. Thompson, Second Vice-President Wm. Rambo, Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, Fifth Vice-President M. T. Murray, Eighth Vice-President W. G. Ross; Ninth Vice-President T. C. Seaward, Secretary-Treasurer Bell. Absent—Fourth Vice-President Henry Sager, Sixth Vice-President Fannie Koehl, Seventh Vice-President Perry Burlingame.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From A. H. Spencer, editor of the Santa Cruz News, in regard to bills to be presented to the next Legislature. From the National Anti-Asiatic Emigration League. Request from the Carmen's Union, Division No. 205. From the Leather Workers, No. 72, of Los Angeles. From the Cooks and Waiters, No. 31, of Oakland, requesting that they be reinstated by paying three months' per capita tax, according to the constitution of the State Federation of Labor. Request granted. Vice-President Tom C. Seaward reported that the labor movement in Fresno and vicinity is in fairly good condition and prospects for the future are bright. President Tracy submitted a number of bills that will be presented to the convention in October for the endorsement of the delegates. The bills were: One regarding the hours of employment for the street car men. One in regard to the safety equipment of street and interurban cars for the protection of the employees and the public. One in regard to employment agencies. One proposing to increase the number of men in the Bureau of Labor. One in regard to the monthly pay day and in regard to holding back the employees' pay for a longer period than five days. Seamen's bill, direct primary laws, initiative and referendum and the recall.

NEW BUSINESS—The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to sign and seal letters to be sent by the San Francisco Labor Council, the Iron Trades Council and the State Federation of Labor to the Honorable Geo. A. Sturtevant, Presiding Judge, Superior Court; Honorable W. H. Beatty, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Honorable J. A. Cooper, Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeals of the State of California in regard to the personal damage suits. The Executive Council unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Geo. A. Tracy for Congress from the Fifth District. Fifth Vice-President M. T. Murray reported that arrangements were about completed for the entertainment of the delegates to the convention and assured the Council that the delegates would not be held up for rooms and board during the week of the convention.

The Secretary reported cash on deposit, June 1st, 1908, \$352.56; receipts since June 1st, 1908, \$927.51; total receipts, \$1280.07. Expenses since June 1st, 1908, \$407.50. Balance on hand, September 13, 1908, \$872.57.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 4:10 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

Geo. W. Bell, Secretary-Treasurer.

A BENEFIT FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

Miss Gertrude Fleming, the fifteen-year-old girl (a native of San Francisco) whose coloratura soprano voice has created a sensation in local musical circles, will be tendered a benefit concert next Sunday, Sept. 20th, at 3 p. m. in the Van Ness Theatre.

The occasion of the benefit is the early departure of Miss Fleming for Europe, where she will be the protegee of Jean De Reszke and Luisa Tetrazzini. Miss Fleming is a musical prodigy, possessing a voice of wonderful sweetness and marvelous range—taking F above high C with ease (F in altissimo).

Jean De Reszke, director of the Paris Conservatoire of Music, has written her twice lately to come to Paris and he will train her for an operatic career. Luisa Tetrazzini has spoken in the highest terms of her voice and predicts a brilliant future for the girl.



A. H. McDONALD



C. W. COLLETT

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All our employees are the most expert union men that we can find, and all our suits are made in our own workshop, under our own personal supervision. We aim to give you a little better suit for a little less money than any other tailor.

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THE PIANOPHIENDS; SEVEN YULIANS; THE USHERS; REIFF BROTHERS; GARDINER AND VINCENT; A. O. DUNCAN; THE TWO PUCKS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES, showing the Famous Marathon Race at the Olympic Games, London. Last week CHARMION, the perfect woman.



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ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met last Saturday evening.

H. G. Martin, Pullman, Washington, wrote asking for a short history of the school and restaurant troubles in San Francisco, together with the riots at Vancouver.

Adolph R. Schults of Mentone, California, asked for information and data on the question "The Control of the Pacific."

Hon. Frank P. Devlin and Mr. A. Sbarboro advised the League of their acceptance of the invitation to address future meetings.

Various organizations remitted their regular monthly contributions to the funds of the League.

The Free Public Libraries of Wooster and Boston, Massachusetts, acknowledged receipt of the League's publications.

BILLS.

Stenographer, salary	\$15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary	35.00
Western Towel Company75
Postage	7.50
Magazines	1.50
Commercial Supply Company	24.45

NEW BUSINESS.

The secretary was directed to request all members of the executive board to meet next Saturday evening at the Chutes at 8:30 p. m., and to draw up the necessary credentials for Delegate Williams, who is about to attend the convention of the Longshoremen of the Pacific in the city of Portland.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12, 1908.

Stage Employees, No. 33, of Los Angeles.....	\$.72
Iron Molders, No. 164	6.50
Bookbinders, No. 31	2.00
Fishermen of the Pacific Coast	20.00
Woodsmen of Fortuna39
Sailors of the Pacific	30.00

NOTICE.

Next general meeting of the League will take place Sunday, September 20, 1908, in Council Hall, 316 14th street, at 2:30 p. m. Delegates are requested to be present, and all interested friends are cordially invited to attend.

A JUDGE UPHOLDS UNIONISTS.

The *Worker* (Australia) of July 9, 1908, says:

"In an action heard in the District Court at Newcastle, in which a coal trimmer named William Coulton sued the Newcastle Coal Trimmers' Federal Union for \$1500.00 damages for alleged illegal acts, the right of unionists to refuse to work with non-unionists was the issue. The result was a triumph for union principles.

"The plaintiff in March last went to work for Charles Jarman, manager of a co-operative association, of which plaintiff was a member. He and about twenty members of the association had subsequently been dismissed. An officer of the union had told the shipping agents that his union would refuse to trim coal for any company that employed members of the co-operative association managed by Jarman, as he employed non-union labor. The officer also said that if anybody outside the Coal Trimmers' Union was employed on the work, the unionists would cease to trim the ships.

"No evidence was called for the defense, who admitted these material facts. Counsel for the defense said it was a question of union principles, and that the association, of which plaintiff was a member, was a catspaw for a combine which was trying to defeat the union.

"In summing up, the judge said that if the union had done anything to deprive those who were working as non-unionists from getting employment, they had acted illegally, but if they had endeavored merely to preserve the constitution of their union, by intimating that if non-unionists were taken on to do the work the unionists would cease to work with them, they would have acted in a legal manner.

"The jury rendered a verdict for the union on all counts, and judgment was entered accordingly."

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION OPPOSES ASIATICS.

In support of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Annual Convention of the International Photo-Engravers of North America favoring Asiatic exclusion, Andrew J. Gallagher, International First Vice-President, said in part:

"The perfunctory adoption of resolutions is of little value to any cause unless followed up by the individual effort of delegates, and the membership represented by them. For instance, the American Federation of Labor has for several years past at its annual sessions adopted resolutions favoring Japanese exclusion, but microscopic investigation will fail to discover that anything has been accomplished by their adoption; on the contrary, Congress has ignored the organized workers in this regard, and this is so in relation to the international organizations.

"Assuming the passage of a resolution, what shall be done to make it effective? Shall we be content to forward them to our Senators and Representatives and then say 'our duty is done?' Not so. Let every local connected with this International Union, and every individual member of each local sit down and write a letter to the Representatives of his district, asking him to support the measure indicated by the resolution.

"It was declared by a California State Labor Commissioner (now President of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners) that 5000 white girls had been robbed of their employment as waitresses and domestic servants by Japanese, and I believe if Mr. Stafford were to revise his utterances of three years ago that he would say 10,000.

"Read the last paragraph, Appendix 2, page 27, Meat vs. Rice, which pamphlets have been distributed in the hall for your perusal, and you will see that I am pleading for the women of our country.

"Read the letters of John P. Irish, Appendix 8, and you will see that I am pleading for the American youths.

"Read the medical testimony contained in Appendix 9, and you will see that I am pleading for future generations of Americans.

"If you require any other evidence than the utterances of Pacific Coast men, turn to page 22 and hear what one of our greatest statesmen had to say about the Chinese, and when I tell you that the Chinese are more desirable and less to be feared than the Japanese, you may come to a realization of the danger that threatens the North American continent and its Christian civilization. Then, after you have read Meat vs. Rice from beginning to end, for the word Chinese substituting Japanese, Korean and Hindus, you will return to your homes, east and west, north and south, imbued with the determination that the Pacific Coast, nor any other part of this country, shall be cursed with a problem before which our own American racial troubles sink into insignificance."

Orpheum.

The programme at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday afternoon needs no eulogy. Jesse L. Lasky's latest triumph, "The Pianophiends," will be the headliner. The scenic settings for it are most elaborate and represent a large piano sales-room in which five men are seated playing ragtime at five pianos when they are joined by four handsome and stylish girls who assist them in their harmony. The Seven Yulians are celebrated all over the world as acrobats and athletes. Claud and Fannie Usher will appear in the slang classic, "Fagan's Decision." The little play is so thoroughly human in its rough pathos that when the Ushers reach the end of it there are wet eyes and fluttering handkerchiefs in the audience. The Reiff Brothers, the American dancing boys, will introduce one of the most original singing and dancing numbers in vaudeville. It will be the last week of Gardiner and Vincent, A. O. Duncan, the two Pucks, and of Charmion in her dainty transformation act. A series of new and realistic Motion Pictures showing the famous Marathon race at the recent Olympic games in London will terminate the performance.

LADY SHOPPER

Appreciating the fact that the retail shopping district is fast rehabilitating itself in the vicinity of Fourth and Market we call your attention to our convenient banking location at 783 Market, near Fourth.

Checking and Savings accounts solicited.

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Open Saturday Evenings for the convenience of Depositors, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

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Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
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Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
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AMONG THE UNIONS.

Miss Carrie Parmer has been elected by referendum vote of the International Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers as a delegate to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor which meets on November 9, 1908.

* * *

Miss S. Hagan returned last Monday from the Milwaukee convention of the United Garment Workers of America. She visited the large cities of the east, and participated in the Labor Day parade of New York. Miss Hagan has resumed her position in the office of the Labor Council, and reports the proverbial "good time" while away, although the committee work was trying. The hot weather back of the Rockies does not compare with California's equable climate.

* * *

Miss May Cummings and Miss Mary Fenton have been elected by the Garment Workers' Union, No. 131, as delegates to the San Jose convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

* * *

Andrew J. Gallagher has been re-elected first vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, over his protest against the action.

* * *

The shoe clerks are endeavoring to persuade a Fillmore street merchant not to carry into effect his intention of keeping open after 6 o'clock on the first five days of the week. It is to be hoped success will attend the efforts of the clerks. There is absolutely no need of lengthening the work day. If this merchant adheres to his intention, he will affect other stores, and both employers, employees and the general public are satisfied with the prevailing schedule. There is no good reason why it should be disturbed.

* * *

The Gas Workers have elected Geo. W. Bell, John J. Breslin, Philip Knell and Peter V. Kearns as delegates to the State Federation convention.

* * *

The Vallejo Lodge of Machinists, No. 252, has a record of which it is proud. A charter was secured from the International on June 5, 1899. Mainly through the efforts of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, of Washington, D. C., over \$75,000 additional pay for overtime during the Spanish-American war was secured for the employees of the Mare Island yard alone. This led to the organization of No. 252 and aided in the formation of other unions. During the nine-hour strike in San Francisco, No. 252, though only having seventy-five members enrolled, raised \$500.00 monthly for the strikers. The building of Government vessels in the navy yard, the passage by Congress of the Indemnity Bill (which provides for monetary aid for employees injured in the Navy Yard), and other efforts to improve the lot of the workers have received the active support of the organized Vallejo machinists.

* * *

The Typographical Union of Vallejo has elected two delegates to the State Federation convention and indorsed J. B. Dale's candidacy to the A. F. of L. convention. L. B. Leavitt and William Lyon were elected delegates by the Vallejo Labor Council to the San Jose gathering.

* * *

Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, No. 410, has decided to have a "ladies' night" on the evening of September 21 in Retail Clerks' Hall. A report presented was to the effect that ninety per cent of the shoe clerks are now members of the local and all will work as a unit until all stores close at 6 o'clock in the evening. Five candidates were initiated and four applications were presented at last Monday night's meeting.

* * *

The Iron Trades Council at its meeting last Monday evening received a proposition to affiliate with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The constitution of the new

department was presented to each member of the Council and action on the proposition deferred until the next meeting to give the delegates an opportunity to study the constitution. Reports from the several unions which make up the Council were to the effect that there is a slight improvement in every branch of the iron trade.

* * *

The janitors have abandoned Sunday meetings and will assemble on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month in the Labor Temple. An effort will be made this week to adjust the trouble with the National Theatre.

* * *

The barbers are considering the question of having a steward for each shop in the city. At the last meeting seventeen applications for membership were received. Seven candidates were initiated. The union is in excellent shape, and is the bulwark against the seven-day week and low wages. A ball for the benefit of A. A. Whitcomb, who is losing his sight, will probably be held on October 18th.

* * *

The convention of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union, which opens at Washington, D. C., will take up the question of establishing a home for the aged and infirm members of the craft, modeled on lines similar to the Colorado Springs' Home of the International Typographical Union.

* * *

R. McHugh of Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 86, returned last Tuesday from Detroit, where he attended the session of the International Stationary Firemen's Union.

* * *

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, intends to give a ball soon. An assessment of fifteen cents has been levied on the membership for October in behalf of the sick and death fund.

* * *

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, has appointed a committee to arrange for a jinks and smoker to be given in its hall the night of Thursday, September 17th. The local at its last meeting decided to maintain the initiation fee at \$5, despite an effort made to reduce it for a time. Several candidates were admitted to membership by initiation.

* * *

Arthur S. Howe and Abraham L. Jones are the delegates of the Santa Clara central body to the State Federation convention.

* * *

One hundred and fifty carpenters were initiated at a single joint meeting of the two Los Angeles Carpenters' unions a few nights ago, according to a report received here. This is said to be the largest class initiation into the membership of a labor organization ever known in that city. Very effective work in adding to the membership of the various Los Angeles unions is being done under the plans recently devised there. The city was subdivided into districts and headquarters established in each where the principles of unionism are expounded by capable advocates. E. Rosendahl, General Organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has been at work in Los Angeles for some time. Following the ceremonies admitting the new members, an elaborate banquet was enjoyed. Addresses were made by Stanley B. Wilson, Organizer Rosendahl, Organizer W. E. Terry and many others.

FAIR OR UNFAIR, WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry.

Should be in every one's mouth—"Nickel In" 5c cigars. They are the best on earth.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

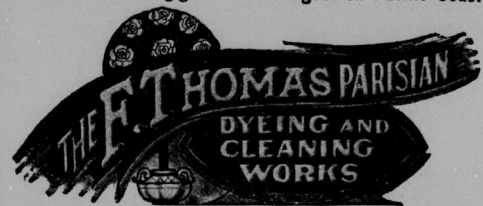
1178 MARKET ST.
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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

Last Monday afternoon the Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union met in the Labor Temple. There was a large attendance, and the members are pleased to have a meeting place centrally located, with facilities for transacting the business. The next meeting will be held on Monday afternoon, September 28, 1908, at 2 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Women members of the union, and the wives, mothers and sisters of printers are eligible to membership, and are cordially invited to attend the gathering to be held on the last Monday afternoon in the month.

* * *

Bindery Women's Union, No. 125, gave a ball last Saturday evening at the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, which commemorated its sixth birthday. There was a large gathering, the ball-room being crowded with dancers. The floor was under the direction of Miss Irene Clark, with Miss Lily Clark and Miss Genevieve Murphy as assistants. The members of the Bookbinders' Union very generously contributed a gift to all who attended the ball.

* * *

The Twentieth Century Club opened its new headquarters at 717 Valencia street last Saturday night with a house warming which proved a most enjoyable affair. The assembly room was prettily decorated with bunting and Japanese lanterns, while many incandescent lights threw a brilliant effect about the ballroom. Short speeches were made by Mrs. L. C. Walden, president; Mrs. Louise La Rue and Miss Maud Younger. Miss Irene Rinks and Frank Scully entertained with songs. The fish pond and grab bag also furnished amusement. Refreshments were dispensed to all guests. The club aims to assist working women and girls and its rolls and benefits are open to all. The rooms on Valencia near Eighteenth street have been leased and fitted up with reading rooms and some of the officers will be in constant attendance.

* * *

Ten women in the United States earn their living in the capacity of baggagemasters.

* * *

The first congress of women in Russia was begun on June 14 in St. Petersburg.

* * *

Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories, in Great Britain, 197,320 are women, the female tailors numbering 46,072 to 13,984 men.

* * *

A Boston woman who has just celebrated her golden anniversary as a cook boasts of having made and baked 394,000 pies, 2,000,000 doughnuts and something more than 1,500,000 puddings, besides a multitude of other dainties and no end of baked beans. Her recipes are all her own and she refuses to write a cook book.

* * *

The Vermont legislature has just passed a bill making women eligible as town clerks and town treasurers. The women of Vermont are rejoicing over it, while at least a small minority of the older men are said to be busy shaking their heads and advising their women folk to remain in the kitchen election day.

* * *

Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, told some sweet girl graduates the other day that 3045 women in the United States are preaching the gospel, 113 are woodchoppers, 31 are brakewomen, 91 sextons, 5000 barbers, 545 carpenters, 8 makers of steel boilers, 10 are baggage women and 45 are locomotive engineers, besides many other odd occupations.

* * *

WHAT EQUAL SUFFRAGE DID.

In an article in the North American Review, Alice Henry tells the effect of giving the ballot to women in Australia. She says: In discussions on woman and the use she will make of the ballot,

"Hope thou not much, and fear not thou at all," is a sentiment that may well be impressed upon those who dread imaginary evils. Ardent radicals and cautious conservatives among us have alike learned that results, either as seen in legislation or as traceable in changes in the mental outlook of women themselves, are wholesomely gradual. It is well that it should be so, that women should but slowly assume their full political responsibilities. As regards educative effects, these have been most strikingly seen among conservative women. These have organized and taken part in movements for legislative reform, sometimes on party lines, more often on non-party lines, to an extent unknown before. There are also many proofs that there is a good deal of family discussion of public questions, of an unquestionable educative tendency, now that the women of the family are no longer ciphers, but openly acknowledged citizens. Yet the family disintegrated by political differences has not yet been unearthed, even by the most obstinate legislative councillors.

* * *

No PEACE CONFERENCE—"Are you going to strike, ma?" asked the little boy, as he tremblingly gazed upon the uplifted shingle.

"That's just what I'm going to do."

"Can't we arbitrate, ma, before you strike?"

"I am just going to arbitrate," she said, as the shingle descended and raised a cloud of dust from the seat of a pair of pantaloons. "I am just going to arbitrate, my son, and this shingle is the board of arbitration."

Household Hints and Recipes.

COUNTRY STRAWBERRY TART—Stew a quart of ripe strawberries and then sweeten them. Cut slices of brown bread and butter and lay them in the bottom and around the sides of a large bowl or deep baking dish. Pour in the strawberries boiling hot, cover the disk and bake for thirty minutes. This is to be served hot and eaten with cream.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM HANDS—Lemon juice is very good for removing stains from the hands, and if a little salt is added to this juice it is still more efficacious.

Rubbing with a bit of orange or lemon skin removes tar stains. Care must be taken to wipe the hands dry immediately.

Fresh tomatoes and strawberries, a leaf of sorrel, a little milk are excellent for removing ink stains.

Before peeling Irish potatoes, the hands should be well dried, and should not be washed immediately after. By this slight precaution they will not be stained.

After paring certain fruits and vegetables a little lemon juice removes all stains. The hands must first be moistened in water.

GOOD FOR INDIGESTION—The juice of an orange in a cup of hot water, taken before breakfast, is healthful and good for indigestion and constipation.

TO ACQUIRE A GRACEFUL CARRIAGE—Here are a few things worth remembering if a graceful carriage is to be acquired:

Don't keep your eyes on the ground when walking. Keep them on a level.

Don't walk with the weight on the heels. Walk with the weight on the balls of the feet.

Don't wear high heels for walking. Wear low heels, which leave the body in its normal position.

Don't walk with the body bent forward or backward—keep the spine straight.

Don't hold the chest up so high that it becomes an effort.

Don't wear your clothes so tight that it interferes with your breathing.

WEAK EYES.—If your eyes are weak and are easily tired when reading and sewing, it probably means that your general health is below par. A nourishing diet and plenty of sleep, combined with exercise in the open air, are important. When you must work, rest your eyes occasionally for a few minutes at a time, and always work in a good light—in daylight, if possible.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

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Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,453,983.62
Deposits, June 30, 1908\$34,474,554.23
Total Assets\$37,055,263.31
Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

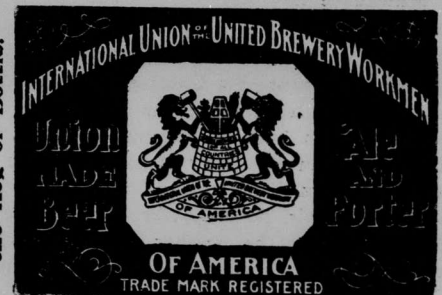
Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.

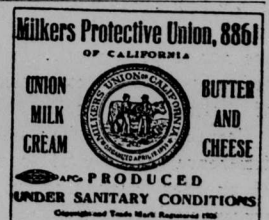


UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairy-man or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Pack ages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Don't forget the regular meeting on the last Sunday in the month—September 27th. The bill of fare will be varied, and will include the election of six delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention in San Jose on October 5th.

There is mail at headquarters for W. B. Appel, Mrs. W. E. Hicks, George Lathrow, J. W. Ross, and Chas. E. Reppard.

The September *Typographical Journal* is out. Extra copies may be procured from the secretary-treasurer. The proceedings of the Boston convention are printed in full, and the usual number of articles and letters make up a book of formidable dimensions and of interest to printers.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Van Black visited headquarters during the week. The couple are visiting California, and have spent a few days in Los Angeles. Mr. Van Black is a prominent member of Detroit Typographical Union.

International President James M. Lynch has sent out a sample of eight beautiful post cards, bound in jacket form, of the Union Printers' Home and its surroundings. The price is only 25 cents for the package, which is arranged so that the cards may be detached or sent in the neat cover as bound. Here is a chance to do excellent missionary work for the Home. Send a jacket to your friends or the man who fails to see any good thing in organized labor. On the stamp side of the postals is the following inscription: "Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Erected and maintained by the International Typographical Union. Its bounty unpurchasable; its charity without price. Estimated physical value of the Home and grounds, \$1,000,000."

The managers of the I. T. U. course in printing are active. Secretary-Treasurer Michelson has received twelve sets of printed matter and two large posters describing the importance of the work for the improvement of the standard of the printers' art. A letter states that a number of San Francisco followers of Gutenberg are contemplating taking the course.

The Executive Council of the I. T. U. has decided that "all members who are receiving the old-age pension must regularly pay International per capita tax, amounting to 45 cents per month, and in addition thereto, 30 cents per month as the pension assessment, the total monthly payment to the International from such members to be 75 cents."

The Allied Printing Trades Council of New York at its last meeting presented George Jackson, ex-President of the body and former organizer of "Big Six," with a magnificent clock for his services in behalf of the printing trades. Mr. Jackson, in a short speech, thanked the body and predicted a bright future for the council and its allied trades.

Milwaukee now has more union officers than before the strike for the eight-hour day.

PRINTING IN CHINA.

The compositor of a Chinese newspaper is almost as important a personage as the editor. His acquaintanceship with the language is just as great. The American typesetter is obliged to be familiar with 26 letters, 10 figures and a few signs and symbols, as periods, dollar marks, etc., but the Chinese compositor must be familiar with 11,000 characters of this archaic language, about which Prof. R. K. Douglas says: "Every word is a root, every root is a word. It is without inflexion or even agglutination; its substantives are indeclinable, and its verbs are not to be conjugated; it is destitute of an alphabet, and finds its expression on paper in thousands of distinct symbols."

Certain sounds often stand for several words, the difference, often vital to an intelligent presentation of an idea, depending on certain diacritical marks accompanying each word. There are thousands of these symbols which are engraved, each one representing a type, but a well regulated newspaper will require but 11,000 characters; if others are needed they are made in the office. A font of type in the Chinese language requires 11,000 spaces, and in large

and spacious racks each word instead of each letter, as in English, has a place for itself. There is also a peculiar grouping or classification of symbols into groups to further facilitate the mental labors of the typesetters. Thus in the immediate vicinity of the symbol of fish would be found the symbol for scales, net, fins, tail, gills. This simplifies the labor, which in any event must be so strenuous that it is evident that the compositor's end of the Chinese newspaper should, if perfect justice ruled, be the highest paid.

The compositor is a staid and dignified individual, and as he slowly walks from symbol to symbol, picking up those he requires with provoking calmness, the American compositor might well wonder when the work would be completed. To set up the limited type required for a small four-page daily paper the constant labors of eight or nine skilled Chinamen are required for twelve or thirteen hours.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.
United Cigar Stores.

Corn cobs 2½c each and all kinds Union Tobacco for "Smokers" at Thrane Bros, 1800 Market. ***

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on September 15, President C. H. Casasa presiding. Messrs. J. H. McCall and H. Miller were admitted to membership by initiation, and Mr. G. B. Mason, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, Wash., on transfer card. Applications for membership were received from Miss H. Neven and Messrs. W. Person and O. B. Schmitt.

Mr. W. E. McElroy has resigned from membership in Local No. 6. Mr. J. A. Kennedy, of Local No. 153, San Jose, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The dues for the third quarter, \$1.50, are now payable, and will become delinquent on October 1, 1908. There are no death assessments to be paid with the dues for the third quarter. Members that have not paid above dues are requested to promptly take the matter up with Financial Secretary A. S. Morey before the end of the quarter, and avoid being charged with the usual delinquency fine.

The Alameda County Branch has lately secured headquarter rooms at 1055 Broadway, corner Eleventh street, Oakland. Members located in or visiting the cities across the bay are invited to visit the branch headquarters.

Mr. Carl Windrath, musical director of the David Warfield Co., and a member of Local No. 310, New York City, is reported playing at the Alcazar Theatre, this city. Mr. John Raynes, musical director Kolb and Dill Co., and a member of Local No. 407, Mobile, was reported playing at the Macdonough Theatre, Oakland, week of September 7.

The usual monthly meeting of the union set for September 10 did not take place owing to other business preventing the attendance of members.

Mrs. M. Gooch, wife of member J. H. Gooch, died in Oakland on August 5. The deceased lady was born in 1842, in Gagetown, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, and was loved by all who knew her for her estimable character. Mrs. Gooch's death was not entirely unexpected as she had been an invalid for years and but lately suffered a severe stroke of apoplexy. The sympathy of members of the M. P. U. is extended to the bereaved family.



SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the San Francisco shopper. There is only one way of bringing this important change about, and that is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will help to build up the down town district more than the patronage of the buying public and it is as much to your interest as it is to ours.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
*Monotype machines.
*Simplex machines.

- (12) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(177) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(12) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(179) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(11) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(148) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(17) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(182) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(173) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(18) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(168) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(135) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(13) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(14) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(16) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(12) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faiss, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(102) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(38) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(45) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(11) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(126) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.

- (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 2410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.



See the Dog?
Is He a Tough Dog?

HE IS

So are the

OVERALLS

He Represents

Don't take our word for it, but
buy a pair.

They will

MAKE GOOD



Labor Clarion

THE ABRAMS COMPANY

September 18.

CREDIT

That's the key of the success of the ABRAMS CO. One price, cash or credit, and no misrepresentation. Select your new Fall Suit NOW, and pay us \$1.00 a week while wearing it. We make no extra charge for extending CREDIT. Everything is NEW in this big Market-Street store. We sell you better clothes for less money, besides offer you the use of our easy payment plan—a little down and \$1.00 a week. Does this interest you?

\$25.00 Women's Suits \$14.75

New long Jacket Suits as shown above, in dark shades. The materials are worsteds, tweeds and rough mannish mixtures. Compare these suits which we sell you at \$14.75, with \$25.00 values shown elsewhere. If you will make this comparison carefully we are sure you will buy of us. In addition to these prices we sell on easy payments—a little down and \$1 a week.

\$25.00 Men's Suits \$14.75

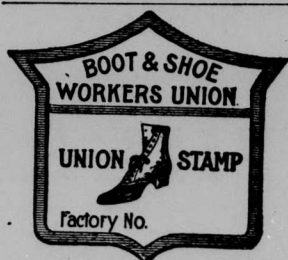
New Fall Model Suits for men; self-restraining coat fronts, hand-made buttonholes, new cuffs are some of the features of these \$25.00 values for \$14.75. The materials are serges, worsteds and chevots, in all the new and pretty patterns. Pay us a little down and \$1 a week.

A LITTLE
DOWN and
\$1 a WEEK

The Abrams Co.

1149 TO 1159 MARKET STREET

A LITTLE
DOWN and
\$1 a WEEK



Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

LABOR DAY AT STOCKTON.

The trade unionists of Stockton followed a parade by literary exercises in Oak Park. Walter MacArthur delivered a telling address, in which he said:

"To-day a new and unexpected form of opposition to labor manifests itself. The courts of the land, those tribunals of justice, in which, of all places, there should be least disposition to take sides against the workers, are now arrayed against the labor movement. From the highest court in the nation the word has gone forth that the labor movement is a conspiracy and subject to penalties designed for its extermination as such. The sword of justice has been cast into the scale with the contentions of capital, and labor has been challenged to outweigh these forces with its simple plea for constitutional right.

"We have said that the gravity of the situation thus presented can not be exaggerated. Never, since the right of labor to organize for its own protection was legally recognized, has a blow been struck that equals or even approaches in significance the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. And that decision is but one of many of similar import rendered by other courts. In effect, although, of course, not in so many words, and possibly not with such intention, these decisions override, supersede and abrogate the accepted legal doctrine of generations and throw the labor organizations back to the period of the middle ages. To-day, in every assemblage of the workers, a mighty protest is voiced against this attempt to establish an anachronism in modern society, a condition more dangerous to the peace and welfare of the people at large than to that of labor itself.

"In every Labor Day meeting to-day the story of labor's travail and triumph will be recounted; the germ, the genesis and the growth of the labor movement will be traced; the golden thread that running through the whole history of mankind, marks the progress of labor from savagery to slavery, from slavery to serfdom, from serfdom to freedom, will be picked up and followed through its devious windings for the pleasure and instruction of the assembled throngs. But above and beyond the story of the battles fought and won will rise the clarion call to that battle yet to be fought, a battle for the maintenance of those rights already achieved, a battle in which the cause of the whole people is inseparably linked with that of organized labor, a battle the results of which will determine for a long time to come the current of public life, whether that current shall be progressive or retrogressive.

"The outcome of this new struggle upon which we are embarked can hardly be doubted. Given a full realization of the issues impending and a determination that these issues shall be settled favorably to the cause of human progress, the outcome is assured.

"On this Labor Day we declare anew our faith in the power of organization as the only means whereby we may secure a fair and decent consideration of our demand for improvement in the terms of employment.

"We declare that the right of organization must be maintained inviolate as including and embodying the right to do collectively that which may be done individually, since only by such right of action can the right of organization itself avail anything.

"With all respect to the courts, the Congress and all other institutions of the nation, we declare that the labor movement must not be outlawed, and we pledge ourselves to use every lawful means to prevent that condition.

"The labor movement must be in the future, as in all the past, A FORWARD MOVEMENT."

HALL TO RENT.

Centrally located; good furniture; secretary's office and electric lights free; large hall; rent cheap; this will pay you to look up. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock any day. J. H. Walters, 397 Franklin. ***

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

The German Savings and Loan Society**NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS**

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, is located at

2572 MISSION STREET
between 21st and 22d Streets.

OFFICE HOURS	-	-	-	-	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from	-	-	-	-	10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only					

Take the Family to

Santa Cruz
SUNDAY

ROUND TRIP

\$2.50

Leave Third and Townsend Streets Depot
Sundays at 7:20 A. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Ticket Offices:

884 MARKET ST. 3d and TOWNSEND STS. 14 POWELL ST.